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Over the Wall.

She is my neighbor, and over the wall,
As I sit silently sipping my wine,
Often at evening I hear her call
For little King Charles, the same name as mine.

Under the wall, both ears and mine,
Whisp'ring, I answered, "I'm here, love, here,"
Kissing the branches whose tendrils twine
Over the wall to touch my dear.

Only a voice—but with such a tone!
Only a dog that she bids to her feet.
Only a fool, that is list'ning alone—
List'ning alone in his retreat.

A MOTHER OF GOVERNORS.

The settlement of this continent by Europeans brought out phases of life which never occurred before, and can hardly exist again. Many a pleasing romance has sunk from our view in the waters of oblivion; only here and there, like Ararats above the flood, brief passages, startling in their suggestiveness, are still occasionally to be lighted upon by the brooding doves of the imagination. In this simple sketch I propose to relate some passages in the life of a personage who played an important part in our early history. Whatever of that life is covered I shall not pretend to reveal; but the imaginative reader has full liberty to reconstruct from the facts here made known what must have been a remarkable career.

It was in 1723 that a ship laden with merchandise, and bearing also a goodly number of emigrants, left Cork, in Ireland, for the shores of New England. Though a continent was to be settled, emigrants were not so numerous as at present; yet, among those who came, Ireland, then as now, furnished its proportionate share; and in general they were a class equal to the best who have sought our shores from the Green Isle in later years.

Wandering lonely among the gossiping groups on deck was a man of superior appearance to the others, both in manner and figure. He held no conversation with any, further than brief but courteous replies to some question or remark concerning the voyage, the rare sight of a sea-bird in mid-ocean, or the wide, the vast, the awe-inspiring sea itself, beating unceasingly yeasty waves along the curving bows of the sturdy vessel. His dress, his carriage, his preoccupied look, forbade familiarity, while his entire unacquaintance with the other passengers indicated that the voyage had been undertaken for some pressing purpose and in much sorrow. It will not be foreign to our subject if we delay the narrative a moment longer to relate his painful story.

He was a member of an ancient and worthy family of the Irish gentry, a native of Limerick, whither he had been recalled from his studies on the continent a few years before. Left alone by her other sons, who had joined the armies in one country or another, his widowed mother desired that John, who was more given to study and quiet than the others, should remain with her at home until, at least, the present commotion had passed. But children always will be doing something not approved by the parent; so John, not to be an exception, fell in love with a young woman somewhat below his rank, and, honorable man, as he was, desired to marry her. His mother was so bitterly opposed to the match that she not only refused her consent, but declared that if he married the girl he should never have any portion of the estate. This threat, if persisted in, would effectually prevent the marriage, as the girl's relations would not consent to her union with a penniless man. Neither were the lovers able of themselves to commence life without the aid of their families; for he had not been trained to any profession or occupation, and he knew not how he could make even his own living. "Mother," replied he, with passion, "if you do not withdraw that threat and consent to my marriage with the lady of my choice, I will go where you shall never see me again."

His mother persisted in her purpose. Pale and trembling, he besought her to take till to-morrow to consider. The next day the cruel woman repeated the threat.

At the evening meal John was missing; in the morning his bed was found to have been unoccupied; and from that day his native country saw him no more.

Instead, however, of seeking surcease of sorrow in the world of spirits by an easy leap into the friendly waves of the Shannon, as others might have done, he projected himself upon the unknown regions in the present state of being; thereby showing that there was an unextinguished spark of health within him still.

With heavy sorrow at heart, it is not strange that he sat apart, wrapped in silent gloom, or paced the deck unregardful of the babble of the light-hearted emigrants. Self-expatriated, without hope or interest in the future, and in the recent past a great pain which smothered all pleasant recollections, there could be nothing in common between him and the moving forms who stared at him askance, save the usual matters of physical sustenance and comfort, and even in these the conditions of his life had caused a wide difference of feeling. One person alone attracted his frequent attention, as her bright blue eye caught his own, or his ear was arrested by her cooing and prattling to the several babies on board, her musical snatches of song, or her sweetly plaintive voice, when the loneliness of her situation, and the recollection of friends she had left behind, seized upon her thoughts.

John had watched her with some interest, partly, perhaps, for her beauty, but chiefly for her peculiar relation or, rather, un-relation, to any on board. Seeming at first, like himself, a stranger to the others, she was soon mingling freely and familiarly with every family in the ship; yet he was unable, watching with increased interest, to discover any relation or connection whatever, other than the most casual, between the girl and any family or individual in the vessel. She, also, marked his loneliness, and seemed to be affected by his evident sorrow; and one day she boldly put herself in his way with some trifling question. Yet her demeanor was modest and in her eye, of the hue of the sky where it meets with the sea flashed forth no unholy gleam. Brown, hair, a clear complexion, with especially rosy cheeks, and a graceful figure, made this girl of nine years more attractive to the beauty-loving eye than any other on board—though presenting the attractions of more developed forms and conscious womanly feeling. A brief conversation showed that the girl was without a relation or friend on board.

Surprised at this fact the young man inquired, half-earnest, half in sport:

"What can you expect to do by going over to America?"

"Do? why, raise governors for them," was the instant, laughing answer.

What could have induced the girl to have left home and friends with no better defined purpose than indicated by this reply was a mystery. She did not have the enthusiasm for the new country needful to set even an adventurous boy upon so wild an enterprise as crossing the thousands of miles of sea, to reach a cold climate and an uncultured shore. Subsequent years, however, furnished a possible explanation of the mystery. During the remainder of the voyage there was a growing intimacy between the young man and the light-hearted girl, whose beauty attracted, and wit amused him, winning his mind from brooding so darkly over his woes. The vessel, from design or stress of weather, made port at York, in Maine. Here other strange facts were developed. The girl—whose name was Margaret Brown—had no means to pay for her passage, and it was necessary that some one should pay for her, or she would have to be indentured—sold to service for a sufficient time to reimburse the person who should advance the passage money. This was according to a law existing and needful in those times; and through most of our colonial period there were many, both of black and white, held in temporary bondage. It was, of course, to be expected that the young gentleman who had been so much entertained by the girl during the passage should wish to relieve her in this difficulty, and there was none else able or disposed to render such aid. But the young man was no better off than the girl, both were penniless. Both were therefore indentured to service to reimburse Mr. Nowell, the master of the vessel; the young man John being, if we may trust tradition—bound out to the town of Hampton, in New Hampshire, to teach school.

Finding this situation unprofitable or unpleasant, he applied to Rev. Samuel Moody, of York, for aid, in a letter written, tradition says, in seven different languages. Why, he might have taken a professorship at Harvard College, only for this reason: he had been brought up a Roman Catholic. In reply he received from Mr Moody a loan sufficient to set him free from the remainder of his indenture, and enable him to open a school at Berwick.

Not long after he redeemed Margaret from service; and he seems from this time to have adopted the girl as his child. The proceeding was not considered at all improper, as she was now only ten, while he was thirty-two years of age.

For eleven years this relation was continued, Margery living in the house of her foster-father, while he strove to kindle in her mind the love of learning, but without any great success. He must have had a stormy time of it, for Margery was early and long distinguished for her "ebullitions of temper."

Thus their lives went on, until a nicely dressed young gentleman, passing by, near the house, observed the young lady drawing water from the school-master's well. Admiring her beauty, he stopped and engaged her in conversation; and such a passion was at once developed in his breast that he then and there proposed marriage. Probably she referred him to her foster-father; for the young man immediately proceeded to interview the school-master about a wedding in the family. Very likely the young lady had flirted mischievously with the young gallant—a performance to which we may believe her fully equal—from this description of her from an authentic source: "She was somewhat below the middle height, remarkable in her younger days for beauty and vanity, at all periods of her life for talents and energy." Yet it was very proper for her to be thinking about the selection of a beau, for she was now twenty-one years old.

School-master John, after hearing the plea of Margery's suitor, sought his foster-daughter in the kitchen. I am inclined to the belief that she made some strangely exhilarating confession to the pedagogue; for he went back to the waiting gallant in high spirits, and showed the over-hasty lover out of the door with an intimation that further prosecution of his suit would be suitably resented.

Yet there was really a wedding in that house shortly after, to which the handsome Margery and the young pedagogue were the chief parties.

"Young pedagogue!" exclaims the reader, with emphasis.

Aye, young, I reply; for John Sullivan lived over sixty-one years after this happy event. Here is a description of his appearance at a much later date:

"A tall, slender but athletic man, six feet in height, with dark hair, black eyes, and a florid complexion, very erect, and well proportioned."

He lived in possession of his faculties and his physical strength to a remarkable degree, till he had reached his hundred and fifth year. It is recorded that he spoke and wrote both Latin and French fluently when even a hundred, and this Irishman never drank spirituous liquors. Was not School-master Sullivan a husband worth having?

All their children were of more than usual ability; one of them being Gen. John Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame, and afterwards Governor of New Hampshire; and another, James Sullivan, the able lawyer of Woolwich, and, later, of Biddeford, who was twice elected Governor of Massachusetts, then including Maine, having previously occupied several other honorable positions.

So little Irish Margery was, all unknown to herself, a real prophetess when on the sea, she uttered these strange words to a man in the prime of life—whose worldly prospects seemed to himself to be utterly destroyed.

But, dear reader, I know no more why she left her home and set forth alone to a new and far away land than these facts reveal.

Fixing the Fire.

"Woggles, my dear, would you attend to the fire?" The voice is low and sweet, but there is no reply. "Woggles, the fire is very low!" Voice not quite so sweet; still silence reigns. "See here, Woggles, if you don't attend to that fire it will be out!" Great firmness and rising inflection of the voice. Woggles rises, too, lays down his book with the calmness of despair, and goes out for a chunk. Selecting one with a view to being let alone the rest of the evening, he returns to the sitting-room, and, with the rocking-chair tidy, removes the cover of the stove, calmly ignoring the remark from Mrs. Woggles that he "might know that that stick is too big!" Carefully balancing it on the top of the stove, he bends forward and peers down into the fiery depths, mentally calculating to put it in big end first; but, as the smoke ascends, he forgets the balance and misses his calculations, for the stick plunges in small end first. Mrs. Woggles was sitting behind him, and, of course, he wouldn't look around, but he saw her face in the mirror over the mantle, and that smile nerved his arm. First he tried to get it down so the cover would go on. He pounded and shook to make it drop, but the more he pounded the less inclined it seemed to move. He tugged and wrestled to turn it, but when he paused to cough and rub his streaming eyes there was no perceptible difference in its position. Another seraphic smile beamed on him from the mirror, and then began the struggle to get it out. Grasping it about midway on both sides Mr. Woggles raised himself on tip-toe and pulled, but soon concluded that the force must be applied underneath. Now the chunk was suspended several inches above the bed of the coals, and Woggles saw at once that there was room for his hand, which he inserted, intending with one good tug to unsettle the obstinate thing; but he didn't, and as he rubbed the leg of his pants with the smarting member he audibly wondered "who'd have thought it was so infernal hot?" "Any one but a born idiot," sweetly answered Mrs. Woggles, and the mirror reflected another smile. Then that "born idiot" put on his overcoat and banged the front door.

A Strange Case.

The Waite-Waller polygamy case is certainly the most singular that ever that ever came before the courts of Maine. Mr. Waller, Mrs. Holden, his sister, Mr. West, a brother-in-law of Waller, and Waller's sister, Elizabeth, identified Mrs. Waite positively as old Waller's wife. His daughter Carrie, eleven years old, and son John, seven years old, testified that she was their mother. John H. Stiles, of Picton, also identified her, and several witnesses swore to her identity, and photographs of her children were produced and proved to have been in her possession. The indictment in the case charges that Catharine Waller, alias Carrie M. Kent, alias Carrie M. Waite, on the 29th of May, 1862, married John Waller, at Picton, Nova Scotia, and on the 24th of April, 1873, while her husband Waller was still living, no divorce having been granted to either party, and no separation of seven years having occurred, she was married in Portland to Edward F. Waite, feloniously, knowingly and unlawfully committing the crime of polygamy. The defendant is about thirty years old, of slight figure and attractive appearance. She denies ever having seen Waller, who claims to be her husband. Also ever having known the five children who appeared as witnesses. During the entire trial Mrs. Waller-Waite has maintained the most perfect composure. The evidence is overwhelmingly against her, and if she is guilty, her acting is wonderful. Her last husband (Waite) still believes her innocent.

How Herrings Feed.

Herrings, as is well known, swim about in immense shoals, miles in length and breadth, coming to and from particular stretches of sea, in what seems a rather capricious manner. There have been several theories respecting these migratory habits. One thing appears to be certain: they obey the instinct which leads them to favorite spots for feeding, and also for spawning. That instinct, however, is universal in fish. They do not go where there is a deficiency in their appropriate food. The Mediterranean, for example, has no fish worth speaking of, except the sardine. The reason is, that there being no recession of tides, and consequently no seaweeds to encourage the growth of crustacea, as food for fishes, the water contains comparatively little animal life. The food of the herring is believed to consist chiefly of minute crustaceans and floating infusoria, but small fishes are also devoured. The quality of the herring is very various, and is evidently dependent on the nature of the feeding-ground.

ROBBERY OF A FARM-HOUSE.—A bold and successful robbery was perpetrated at the house of Andrew Murray, an aged farmer, living in the town of Guilderland, N. Y., about eight miles from Albany, by four masked men, who bound Mr. Murray and his sister, the only occupants of the house, with cords, and then robbed the house. They stole a pair of valuable horses, which they harnessed to a sleigh, and then made good their escape.

A Bear Story With a Moral.

A man killed a bear and brought the meat to town to sell. I asked him if it was good to eat. He said, certainly it was, and cheap as dirt at twenty-five cents per pound. I asked him why bear meat should be any higher than any other meat. He told me bear meat had a peculiar effect on the human system; that those eating it would partake for a time, not only of the meat, but of the nature of the animal; that bears were great fellows to hug; that if I was a married man I should buy some for my wife and get her to eat it for supper, and she would undoubtedly hug me.

Now my wife isn't an angel, so I bought four pounds and paid that man a dollar—my last dollar, and he folded it up, rolled a paper around it and put it down in his pocket. Then he slapped his pocket to see if it was there. He then went on to say that sometimes when the bile wasn't right the meat had the contrary effect, and made the woman growl; and sometimes in place of wanting to hug her husband she would want to hug the man that killed the bear. I told him that I didn't like bear meat, and never did; that I felt sick; that I owed a man the dollar and he would sue me if I did not pay him right off. But he told me he had just paid his internal revenue tax and hadn't a cent in the world. I thought then, and still think, that he must have told a lie. In fact, after thinking over the matter, I would not believe him under oath. Now, I am a poor man, and could not afford to throw the meat away, and so I took it home, and Mary Ann (that's my wife's name) cooked it, and we ate it for supper. It tasted good. I think bears and 'possums are made out of the same timber, only put up on different plans and specifications.

After supper we sat down by the stove. Mary Ann went to sewing, and I sat looking at her. Directly my bear meat began to take effect, and I felt like I wanted to hug Mary Ann. So I put my arm around her, and she told me to take it away, and wanted to know if I hadn't been drinking again, (I never drank a drop in my life). I hugged her a little and she growled. I knew then the jig was up, and the bear meat had gone back on me in her case, but I thought I would try it again. Her arm flew back and I saw a thousand stars. This riled me, my bear meat turned on me, and I slapped her square in the mouth. Well, I have confused remembrance of seeing her spring toward me, of hearing a frightful roaring in my head, and feeling a sensation as if I was being run through a threshing machine, and then all was blank.

I can see a little out of one eye this morning, and can sit up in bed with a pillow behind me. Mary Ann has gone out to buy some chairs. The servant girl says they all got broken. I feel sore and bad, and I don't want any more bear meat in mine, and if ever I get hold of the man that sold it to me—well, you know how it is yourself.

A Horrible Scene.

The Sydney *Empire* publishes a narrative of a shocking occurrence which recently took place at Newcastle, New South Wales. Among other demonstrations, it says, to celebrate the abolition of the tonnage dues, there was a bonfire on Shepherd's Hill. The firemen, eager to make the affair as successful as possible, poured kerosene oil upon the burning heap, but for some time this had simply the effect of creating a momentary blaze, which would subside as soon as the kerosene was consumed. Lewis Wood, a member of the brigade, then mounted the heap, took the can in his hands, and commenced pouring the oil on the fire. He was warned by some of the danger herein, but took no heed of what was said. Presently, an awful explosion took place. A dull sound, like the booming of a distant cannon, was heard, and an immense volume of flames shot out among the crowd. When the shock was over, the unfortunate man Wood was seen rolling down the burning heap in a sheet of flame. The oil had apparently splashed over his clothes, and as he emerged from the heap he was a mass of fire. He struggled to his feet, and gained the open space, his cries of despair being terrible. The flames had got such a complete hold of his oil-saturated uniform that the work of putting them out was next to impossible, and he sank to the ground exhausted. Some of the firemen took off their coats, and tried to beat the flames off, but they still clung to their unhappy victim, and it was not until he had been wrapped up in several of the large coats of the firemen that the flames were subdued. His heavy uniform had protected the trunk of his body, and his helmet had also prevented the flames from reaching his head, but his face presented an awful sight to look at. He lingered, in indescribable agony, till Sunday afternoon, when death put an end to his sufferings.

Water for Children.

It is particularly with those who have been accustomed to water drinking, that it would show its good effects in after life. During the first nine months the infant is to be nourished by its mother's milk, which serves as food and drink; it is gradually accustomed to other sustenance during the period of weaning. After this is accomplished, however, the infant should have fresh water as well as milk.

By water drinking in childhood and youth, the foundation of a durable stomach is laid, and thus a healthy body throughout life. The nervous and blood systems are over-excited by spices, beer, wine, chocolate, coffee, etc., and thus a constant artificial state of fever is maintained, and the process is so much accelerated by it, that children fed in this manner do not attain, perhaps, half the age ordained by nature. Besides this, experience has taught that they generally become passionate and willful, having neither the will nor the power to make themselves or others happy.

The Whisky War.

Ohio Ladies Praying and Singing Down Rumsellers—Retaliations and Injunctions.

The women's whisky war shows no signs of abatement, says a Cincinnati correspondent. At Franklin, Warren county, the siege of the saloons is kept up without intermission. On commencing their work for last week the ladies directed nearly all their efforts against one saloon, kept by a Mr. Webber. Bravely did they stick to their post from early dawn to late at night, watching and praying in front of the saloon—he would not allow them inside—from Monday until Saturday evening. Webber was summoned on Saturday afternoon to appear before a justice to answer the charge of selling to minors. He asked his case to be postponed until Tuesday, and started out to get bail, but when he returned and found that another charge had been made against him, and that they were ready to follow that one with still others, he came to time and signed the pledge never to engage in the business again in the place. The committee then presented the pledge to a Mr. Spader, who also signed. After signing the pledge Webber opened his doors and invited the ladies in, and they had a general prayer and praise meeting. None seemed to enjoy it much more than he did, shaking hands with the women who had prayed so fervently for him during the week, and he seemed happy that he had taken the step at last. Only two saloons and one drug store remain which have not complied with the conditions of the pledge. These, of course, will receive all possible attention now.

At Hillsboro, Highland county, the eighty-three ladies who occupied the tabernacle in front of Dunn's drug store have removed their shanty and suspended operations, on account of having been served with an injunction from Judge Safford. The following is an extract from the injunction:

This is to command you and said above named defendants, each and all of you, from using for praying, singing, exhorting, or any other purpose, a certain plank and canvas structure or shanty erected on High street, in Hillsboro, or in front of the drug store of said W. H. H. Dunn. And it is further ordered that you, said defendants, are ordered to remove the said structure or shanty forthwith, and expend every part of the same, whether plank or canvas, and you are each and all hereby restrained and enjoined from re-erecting or replacing the said structure or any similar structure in said locality, or upon said street, to the annoyance of the said W. H. H. Dunn. And it is further ordered that you, the said defendants, each and all of you, are hereby enjoined and restrained from singing, praying, exhorting, or making a noise and disturbance in front of said drug store of said W. H. H. Dunn or on the sidewalk or on the steps thereof, or in the vicinity thereof, to his annoyance, or from trespassing in or upon his said premises, or in any manner interrupting his said business, and this you will in no wise omit, under the penalty of the law.

The injunction will soon be argued. Several prominent Cincinnati lawyers have offered their services to the ladies. The fight promises to be an extremely lively one.

In connection with this Mr. Dunn has entered suit against the ladies for trespass and defamation of character, laying his damages at $10,000. When the injunction is dissolved the ladies propose to continue their work of love in prayer and song.

In the meantime immense temperance meetings are being held in the churches. At London, Madison county, the temperance excitement is at fever heat. A petition to stop the liquor traffic in the town has received over 1,000 signatures. Crowded meetings, alternating between the churches, have been held every evening. The ladies have called on the druggists, and, without exception, they have signed the pledge and entered heartily upon the work. The dealers, of whom there are from twenty-five to thirty, have not yielded, though they are visited daily by from fifty to one hundred ladies.

The feeling is becoming more intense every hour. Yesterday morning it was resolved to close all the business houses for one hour, from nine A. M., until victory is secured. At the tap of the bell, banks, stores, and shops are closed, and the people assemble for prayer. The morning meetings are had at the Presbyterian and the evening meetings at the Methodist Episcopal church.

Strong symptoms of a crusade have broken out in Logan, Hocking county; also at Cedarville, Greene county. At the latter place saloonists have struck their colors in anticipation of the trouble, and will move away.

At Morrow, Warren county, at Jerold's saloon, they were received kindly by Jerold and his wife, who entertained them and thanked them for the call. Mrs. Jarold joined in urging her husband to sell out. Another saloon keeper called on was courteous, but says though he has banished strong liquors, he will continue to sell wine and beer.

At Waynesville, Warren county, the war for total suppression is actively maintained. Three lawsuits have been begun by wives under the law. One grocery keeper has sold out to a temperance man. The women had a prayer meeting in Raper's saloon. He received them moodily, but let them proceed without interruption.

Hostilities have commenced at Moscow, Clermont county. The first meeting was held, at which sixty ladies were enrolled. The first visit was made next day at 11 o'clock A. M. Twenty-six ladies went to Winzel's saloon; he took each name at the door in writing. When the ladies got inside they discovered that red pepper had been put on the stove and scattered on the floor. Those who sang were obliged to go outside; but several remained in and prayed, while the proprietor danced and made irreverent remarks. His wife and daughter ordered the ladies away, but were met with pious expostulation. In the afternoon the praying band went to Arns' saloon. The greeting of the proprietor and his wife was polite, and both were moved to tears by the persuasive talk of the visitors. The saloonist, however, would make no promise.

At New Vienna, Clark county, the only saloonist holding out is Van Pelt; the guard over his house consists of eight or ten ladies, who are relieved every two hours. Van Pelt seems to enjoy their prolonged visits, and invites them warmly, and is treating them with every civility. This daily watching does not suit the customers, who object to having their names enrolled as frequenters. Van Pelt says he will not quit the business as long as he can raise money enough to buy a pint of rum, and the women say they will never raise the siege until they pray him out.

The Army and the Indians.

General Sherman was before the U. S. House Military Committee in relation to the army as connected with Indian affairs. He pointed out on the map a region of country in Texas, 200 miles in length by 100 in breadth, comprising half a dozen organized counties, which, when he passed through it two years ago, was entirely depopulated, the inhabitants having had to abandon their homes on account of the constant incursions made upon them by Indians. He said he had been led to believe that these Indians were Comanches, but it was pretty well understood now that they were Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes who raided out from Fort Sill Reservation, 800 miles off, penetrating through the military posts and helping themselves to the horses and stock of their Texan friends, which they preferred doing rather than be at the trouble of raising them themselves. He gave a graphic account of his interview with the famous Kiowa chief Satanta, when he had Satanta, Santank and Big Tree arrested, double ironed, and sent back to Texas to be tried for an attack upon a wagon train and the murder of twelve out of the seventeen teamsters that accompanied it, one of whose bodies was bound to a wagon wheel and burned. Santank was killed in an attempt to escape, but the other two were tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. But the influence of the humanitarians had induced Governor Davis, of Texas, to commute the sentence of Satanta and Big Tree, and the same influences at Washington had finally restored them to freedom, and they are now on the reservation, ready to start out on more murderous raids. He reviewed the Modoc difficulties, and gave it as his opinion that General Canby had been a victim of the temporizing policy applied to the Indians. He favored the transfer of the Indians from the control of the Interior Department to that of the War Department, and expressed his conviction that the army was more kindly disposed to the Indians than the citizens generally were, and that if the country demanded extremely charitable treatment of the Indians it could be accomplished by and through the agency of the army better than by and through the agency of those persons who professed more charity than soldiers, but who did not practice it so much.

The Trichinæ Hogs.

Mrs. Threnart, one of the sufferers by the trichinæ in Aurora, Ind., by which half a dozen persons nearly lost their lives, had two pigs, which she was fattening in a pen in her garden for her own family use. During the summer these pigs were allowed to run in the streets for a short time, after which they were again kept in the pen. Within a few days after they were penned up, one of them began to droop and refused to eat; the animal stood upon its legs as if unable or unwilling to move, and when forced to move it appeared to be very stiff and its muscles tense; breathing was somewhat difficult. With the assistance of her son and a neighbor Mrs. Threnart administered repeated doses of sulphur and milk, and after three or four weeks the animal began to eat freely and gained in flesh, and when killed seemed to be healthy and in good condition. The other hog, which was in the same pen, remained perfectly well, and careful examination of his flesh did not reveal any traces of trichinæ. These facts are interesting, as they show that a hog may be fattened in the same pen and kept in close contact with one diseased with trichinæ, without contracting the disease. They also show that hogs apparently healthy may be swarming with trichinæ, making their meat poisonous. The flesh of the hog which poisoned the persons must have contained thousands of trichinæ to every square inch.

There is nothing in the appearance of the flesh of the diseased hog which the eye alone and unaided could detect, except, perhaps, that the meat had rather a lighter color, and some very minute grayish specks were perceptible to the eye. The fat parts looked healthy, and had the proper consistence.

A Perilous Ride.

A few nights ago there was an almost penniless tramp in Woonsocket who wanted to go to Providence, R. I. He applied to the conductor for a free passage, but was refused, and then offered the engineer a drink of whisky to allow him to ride upon the engine, but this was also refused. The fellow felt that his case was an urgent one, so he crawled under one of the cars, took position on the iron rod passing under it, and there, with his feet hanging nearly to the ground, his face within a few inches of the bottom of the car, and his hands grasping the rods for dear life, rode to Providence. Upon arriving at the depot he was nearly frozen and scarcely able to move.

A Fatherly Coal Co.

In Cannelton, Ind., where there are numerous coal mines, the coal companies offer inducements to miners to become property-owners, and the result has been, according to a local paper, that the miners take a real interest in the prosperity of the town, and avoid strikes as much as possible. Continued work has induced steadiness of habits, and in the 30 years during which coal mining has been carried on in the vicinity, the material prosperity of the town has been greatly increased, churches and school-houses have been built, and the relations between the coal companies and the miners made agreeable to the men.

Facts and Fancies.

Three Ashantee chiefs have been hanged for cowardice.

Is the chiropodist's work always complete because it is *toto?*

Druggists are not inappropriately termed the "pillers" of society.

Some one has discovered that a spoiled child is one who plays with kerosene.

McCarty, the Virginia duelist, helped his case by coming into court on crutches.

Take care of your health and wife; they are the two better halves that make a man of you.

Here is the newest floral sentiment: "If you wish for heart's ease, don't look to mari-gold."

That man is a bore who persists in talking about himself when you wish to talk about yourself.

Dio Lewis says that people who use tobacco lose their buoyant spirits and become moody and peevish.

A legal stone weighs fourteen pounds, or the eighth of a hundred, in England, and sixteen pounds in Holland.

At the great fire in Yeddo, Japan, in December, one merchant lost 100,000 bales of silk, valued at $1,500,000.

A grand inter-State exhibition for Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois will be held at Dubuque in September next.

It is affirmed that heating the water in which steel is to be tempered prevents the development of flaws and cracks.

"How the U. P. has prevented the K. P. from discharging its obligations to the U. S." is the head-line in a Kansas paper.

Five women and a yoke of oxen produced seven bales of cotton, and grain enough for home consumption and to sell, on a South Carolina plantation last year.

One cause of coal-oil lamp explosions is said to be using too small wicks, by which a space is left at the edges for the communication of explosive elements.

The entire root of a very large tree was found in a perfect state of preservation in an Indiana coal mine, a few days since, at a great depth below the surface.

Senator Sumner says: "There seems to me nothing in this wide world, either above or below it, that the accomplished newspaper man will not find out."

A Dubuque young lady gave up the man she loved, and took the one her parents favored in consideration of the sum of three dollars and a sky-blue merino dress.

Old Curmudgeon, who has always hated the small boy, expresses his gratification at the mildness of the winter. He expects much from the thinness of the ice this year.

The whaling business is rapidly becoming extinct in this country. The entire whaling fleet of the country numbers but 171 vessels, 30 vessels having been taken off during the year.

According to the official account on exports, the value of telegraphic wires and apparatus forwarded from the United Kingdom last year had increased to 2,359,563*l.* from only 405,318*l.* in the previous year.

The cranberry growers of New Jersey have sent Queen Victoria two barrels of cranberries to eat with her turkey and venison, providing her also with a recipe for cooking and serving them in American style.

A New Orleans paper boasts that their city can produce to the square yard more young men who part their hair in the middle, wear canes, and daily air themselves in front of bar rooms, than most cities of its size.

Cod-liver oil has been used with success for fattening poultry by an extensive owner of feathered stock in one of the city suburbs. The grain given to the chickens is soaked in the oil, and the chickens like it.

The Providence *Press* tells of a married couple who were passing a jewelry store the other day. Her attention was attracted by a "perfectly lovely" pair of ear-rings. Said she: "Oh Ned, go buy 'em!" And Ned went by 'em.

A young German Prince, the cousin of Prince Louis of Hesse, recently lunched with Queen Victoria at Osborne. He is in the German naval service, and is a suitor for the hand of the Princess Beatrice, and, it is said, a successful one.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has appointed a sub-committee of five to consider the question of giving pensions to the soldiers of the Mexican war. It is believed the committee will report such a bill with great unanimity.

The Methuselah of horses is still living, hearty, fat and active, in South Durham, Vermont. He is the property of Mrs. Pinkham, and in his forty-second year. Every fair Sunday he may be seen on his way to church—an example to all old horses.

It is now said that many of the Maine logging teams are making a failure, the present winter, in consequence of no frost in the ground and no snow in the woods. It is thought that there will be a very small amount of timber got this winter.

The Director General of the Centennial Exposition declares that he has been asked by eight newspaper correspondents in Washington for money for their influence with Congress in favor of an appropriation.

The varnish applied to tea chests by the Chinese is made of freshly-drawn blood, a little alum, and four parts of powdered slaked lime. One, two or three coats of this mixture, applied while viscid, make the packages impervious to moisture, rendering tinfoil unnecessary.

The New York *Tribune Almanac*, for many years a standard authority in political, statistical and commercial matters, is this year better than ever. Several new and valuable [illegible] have been added, [illegible] indispensable. Send [illegible] *Tribune*, New York.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. L. BARBOUR, : : : : : EDITOR.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIBERS.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash. Subscribers will be duly notified of the expiration of their term of subscription.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1874.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to establish a penalty for issuing passes on railroads. It has been referred.

—H. Bucher Swope, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence, near Pittsburgh, on Monday last.

The Scranton *Republican* thinks Hon M. Hall Stanton, of Philadelphia, the best man yet named for the Republican nomination for the office of Lieutenant Governor, under the new State Constitution.

We see it stated that Hon. Harry White, of Indiana county, refuses to accept the two thousand five hundred dollars attached to his salary as member of the Constitutional Convention, and has ordered the same to be covered into the State Treasury. Mr White served in the State Senate while a member of the Convention, and declines to receive the salary of both.

Wendell Phillips has his scheme of currency reform. He proposes that a currency for home use, and one of foreign trade be provided.—His idea is to issue $1,200,000,000 in currency, loan it to the banks, and secure thus about one-third of the interest now being paid on the national debt. We have already, two forms of currency. Gold is used for international currency, and greenbacks for national currency. England uses Bank of England notes for home currency, and gold for dealings with other countries. Whether the plan of loaning currency at a certain rate of interest will operate is another matter.

Our New York Letter.

A COUPLE OF SWINDLES—THE SOCIETY OF MURDERERS—POLITICAL—FASHION IN RELIGION—BUSINESS, ETC

New York Feb. 12, 1874.

From our regular Correspondent.

SWINDLES.

Out of the million of people who make up the population of this great Babel, fully one hundred thousand live on the labor of others—that is to say, are thieves of one sort or another. The worst of these are the advertising thieves, for while they steal, they do it in such an ingenius way as to escape the penalties of the law. The history of one or two of them may not be uninteresting.

"G. R. Murray & Co.," is a good name. Well, G. R. M. & Co. advertise that they possess $1,500,000 of watches, pianos and jewelry, which they will "distribute" by lot at one dollar for each ticket. You are invited to send twenty-five cents to these benevolent gentlemen, receiving therefor a ticket which describes the prize you are entitled to. You send your twenty-five cents and you do get a ticket like this:

"Mercantile prize association.

Certificate No. 22733.

"This certificate when accompanied by one dollar, (and fifty cents for packing), entitles the holder to one Silver-Hunting Cased Watch, valued at $15 00. State how you wish it sent."

Now send $1 50 and what happens. Nothing. You never hear of it again. And as these fellows get letters by the bushel, every one of which contains money, it is not difficult to suppose that they live in clover. Their office is, in one advertisement, in one place, in another, another, so that victims in search of them never find them. The police get after them, but they change their style so frequently that it is impossible to catch them.

The fellows who are to-day doing business over the name of G. R. Murray & Co., have within a year been known as the United States Tontine Association, of 23 Park Row. But ingenious as the gentlemen are the last two months has developed a more

CORPULENT SCOUNDRELISM.

The only expense attending these swindles is the advertising, and how to dodge them has been the question with them. Two of these thieves assumed the name of "Kirkwood & Beach, Advertising Agents," and issued an order to the newspapers of the country, advertising a dozen or more of bogus articles, under a dozen or more different names, the price of which was always to be sent by mail to the P. O. Box designated.—To seduce the publishers of the country these villians boldly referred to A. T. Stewart, C. A. Dana, and Jas. Gorden Bennett, of New York, to M. Halsted, of Cincinnati and D. R. Locke of Cleveland. As their offer to the papers were liberal, and their references unexceptionable, hundreds of papers published their advertisements, and immediately cords of letters came to the different parties named, all of which Kirkwood & Beach took out of the Post Office and appropriated, as a matter of course.

The newspapers publishing the advertisements will never get a cent, and those who send money to the various addresses will never get what they send for; in short the only people who get anything are the ingenius scoundrels who assume the firm name of "Kirkwood & Beach." When will people learn wisdom? When people learn that a dollar is a dollar, and, when a man proposes to give two dollars for one, that he means a swindle and there is a swindle under it. May I impress on your readers this important maxim: Never send money to any person whom you do not know. Is it a medical prodigy? There is no physician in the great cities that know a particle more than do your own practitioners. Is it a piano, watch or diamond distribution? These goods have a fixed value in the market, and if any one has them there is no earthly use of making a sacrifice to dispose of them.—In short, a little common sense is all that is necessary to protect a person from these swindlers. Do, good people, who read these lines, use a little common sense and save your money.

A CURIOUS SOCIETY.

It has been discovered that the upper crust criminals in the tombs have organized a society for mutual defence. By upper crust I mean the big thieves, the burglars, the forgers and murderers. They contribute so much each to a fund for defending each in his turn, and a fixed sum which goes to the family of the one convicted and sentenced. This is co-operation in a new direction. But why not? Crime is a regular trade with all the rules and regulations that other trades have.

POLITICAL INCIDENTS.

The Democracy of Brooklyn are made of the same material as their brethren in New York. At a primary meeting in the Nineteenth Ward, a return was handed in signed by a man named Cunningham. A man at the end of the room cried out, "I don't believe Mr. Cunningham ever signed that return," whereupon Mr. Cunningham jumped to his feet and declared that he had signed it.—The voice from the room quickly retorted, "Paddy Cunningham didn't sign it, he can't write his name; I have a document in my pocket to which his *mark* is affixed."

At the meeting of the General Committee amusing incidents were related of rooms in which voting was being carried on, being cleared by force, and the ballot-boxes stuffed to suit the muscular majority. At the Nineteenth Ward primary the voting was brought to an abrupt termination by cutting off the gas. Democracy is the same now that it always was.

FASHION IN RELIGION.

It is a noticeable fact that the churches of New York are almost bare of women twice each year—in the periods between Winter and Spring, and Autumn and Winter—when it's too cold for a summer bonnet and not cold enough for a winter head-covering. But religion is now being made fashionable. People are now invited to prayer-meetings precisely as invited to a social soiree or an evening party. A friend of mine gave me the following transcript of a card which he received:—"Mr. and Mrs. ——proposes (D. V.) to hold a Bible reading, on——evening at 7½ o'clock, when the company of friends is requested. Subject—Revelations II. Reading from 7¾ to 9. Morning dress." I saw one sent to another friend which, as far as the body of it was concerned, might have applied to a dance or card party, but in the corner were the characters.—"T. and P." After a while he discovered that the cabalistic sign stood for Tea and Prayer. He went and reported. After tea Bibles were handed round on a tray and religious exercises were held. Curious world this.

BUSINESS

continues to improve. Collections, we are assured by one of our largest dry goods houses, are very much better this year than last. So far in this month of February, in the house referred to, the collections are at the rate of seven per cent. better than in February, 1873. This result upon old obligations is certainly both favorable and hopeful. The fact is the panic of last fall had no reality in it. It had no bottom, and should have affected nothing. But men got frightened, and it took just so long a time for them to get over their fright. They are over it now and business goes on as usual.

THE WEATHER

is as changeable here as a fashionable woman. In the morning zero—at noon 60—at night rain, and ice by midnight. You need overcoats, umbrellas, linen dusters and fans to be perfectly safe when you go out. Oh! for an old-fashioned, cool winter.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—

Night Express	2.17 a m
Through Mail	2.45 p m
Local Freight	5.45 a m

TRAINS GOING SOUTH—

Night Express	7.16 p m
Through Mail	11.[illegible] a m
Local Freight	2.19 p m

For $2,00, in Advance,

WE WILL SEND WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE AND THE MINER FOR ONE YEAR TO ANY ADDRESS.

Dentistry.

Dr. L. M. Raub, will be in Smethport, Monday, March 2, 1874, to attend to all calls in his profession. Dr. Raub has had extensive experience in the practice of Dentistry covering a period of over seventeen years. He refers for reference to Dr. S. D. Freeman, J. C. Backus Esq., D. C. Young, Wm. Haskell and others. He will be found at the Bennett House.

—The communication from Rev. F. W. Cook will probably appear next week.

—N. W. Abbey of this place has the contract for building the new school house in this Borough. His bid was $5,450

—Rev. B. H. Carryer will again preach in the Baptist church next Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock.

—When you see an old Showman on the make, dead beating it, go for him with a fork, and see if he is done.

—Mr. Gole, of Cuba, will be in Smeth-Smethport on Thursday evening of next week to organize a musical convention.

—Our friend Alfred, has moved his Barber Shop into the Union Block, over the Post Office where he he will always be found in readiness to attend to your wants.

—George, of the bon ton had a little "set to" a few evenings since at billiards with a gentleman from Angelica, but owing to the "lipping in" of bystanders, George was not much on the "shoot."

—Prof F. A. Green has moved into the Photograph Gallery in the rear of the Court House, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in the picture line. Call on him, if you wish good pictures of yourself or children.

—Rev. Rusbridge will preach in Smethport next Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock, and probably in the evening. Subject:—Church membership; its prerequisites, nature, and obligations. He will also hold service on that day at Norwich at 2½ P. M.

—There will be no Episcopal entertainment this week as the time will necessarily be otherwise occupied. The next, and last entertainment of the season will be at the residence of Judge Taylor, next week. The evening has not as yet been fixed upon.

—S. W. Smith informs us that owing to unforseen circumstances he will not give public readings next week, but will, however, render before the Lyceum on the coming Saturday evening that universally popular selection "Shamus O'Brien, The Bold Boy of Glingall." A Tale of '98.

—The editor, Mr. Barbour, being sick at Eldred, and a party of Grangers coming into and taking possession of this office, rather makes a difference with the usual amount of interesting reading matter and general appearance of this paper—and of course no one can be held responsible for any remarks that may not perhaps meet the views of all our readers.

Our town Tuesday was well represented it being the "great day" for politicians and office-seekers, nearly every voter had a special candidate for some special office, and the said candidate was—himself, but we are informed that only sixteen officers were elected in the township, while about one hundred disappointed candidates were defeated.

"This is to certify, that at an election held in the township of Keating, on the 17 inst., for the purpose of electing officers for said township, and it being an awfully trying thing for some of the candidates to pay the printer his share of the expense of printing tickets, hereafter any person ordering tickets will probably pay for the same before distributing the said tickets to the four winds of—the earth. In testimony hereof all ye candidates can witness the seal. We mean business.

L.S.

Lyceum.

The programme for next Saturday evening is as follows:

Select Reading—Miss Maggie Mullin, S. W. Smith.

Five minute speeches—Mrs. Emma King, J. C. Backus, W. Y. McCoy.

Essay—J. L. Rusbrige. Subject: "The art of conversation."

Question for debate:

RESOLVED, That inventions have a tendency to improve the condition of the laboring classes. Disputants—D. R. Hamlin, affirmative. J. W. Reilly, negative.

—A union (in union there is strength!) caucus for nominating candidates for the several offices in our borough was held on Monday evening last, and a ticket gotten up that will do all that is in their power to keep our borough affairs running smoothly. The utmost harmony prevailed at the caucus, and most of the questions carried by "the unanimous." On motion of somebody, the caucus adjourned to convene again in March to ascertain whether the only question before the House was carried.

SKELETON FOUND.—From an eye witness we learn that while a party of workmen who are now engaged in removing the hotel barn of the Astor House lot, to a farm on Marvin Creek belonging to Wm. Haskell, a huge skeleton was found, which to all appearances had been secreted for a number of years. Probably a number of our citizens remember the singular disappearance of a person about four years ago, but as we have no authority to say more at the present time, we will wait until we have the evidence &c., before stating the facts of a most complete butchery in our quiet little town.

—There is no truth in the report that Uncle John proposes to erect a new cheese factory this season.

—Let jurors remember that they are liable to a fine should they not be in attendance at court next week.

—We wonder if Charley Melvin intends getting that new padlock patented!

—In saying that "Uncle" Tom Goodwin of Farmers' Valley, and "Bob" Lane of Bradford, know how to keep a hotel, we believe we but speak the sentiments of all who have ever patronized them.

—Owing to so much of our time having been devoted to printing tickets for the elections, which occurred on Tuesday last, we are unable to give as much local and general news matter this week as we otherwise should.

—It would be wicked to say the young ladies of this place did not take to flowers, judging from the interest they take in the rose. To see a flower of this character in the winter is seldom, and it is not surprising that all admire it.

—The efforts of both our friends Smith and Rose in the Lyceum last Saturday evening were worthy of encomiums. It stands the older debaters in hand to look out for their laurels—or at least soon will should the Lyceum be made a permanent thing.

—A monster wild cat, measuring six feet from "tip to tip" was caught at *Bungerville* on Tuesday last. If the animal is not released in time to take the first base, the captor should ever after be called a Hussey! It is an awkward way of getting at it, John, but what we wanted to say is that we wish you much joy and happiness.

—We have not space this week to publish the names of the officers elected in this Borough and Keating township last Tuesday. Suffice it to say that the entire borough ticket (it was a union one) was elected, as was the township ticket nominated at the regular caucus on Friday night last, with the exception of school director, which was a tie—the vote being 55 for Curtis and 55 for Olds.

—A span of horses belonging to Mr. Rice, of Keating, ran away on Tuesday last. They started at Haskell's barn and ran against a wagon which stood in front of Brownell's store, in which were two sons of James Hacket. The boys were thrown out but escaped serious injuries—both teams rushing down the street. The horses got entangled near Kerns' and stopped. Neither the teams nor wagons were badly injured.

—We are informed by E. H. Bard, who visited Bradford a few days since, that the new oil well near Tarport had commenced flowing, much to the satisfaction of the share owners and the people of that entire section. The tubing was put down on Thursday last, and at about four o'clock in the afternoon of that day the workmen commenced pumping, which they continued to do until about seven o'clock next morning when it was ascertained that some forty six barrels of oil had been pumped therefrom. This well is located about twenty rods from the Foster well, on the farm of Jones Buchanan. Its depth is about 1185 feet, and the rock from which the oil is extracted is undoubtedly the same as that of the well near by.—It is thought that this well will produce from thirty to forty barrels a day, and when we say that the Foster well now produces from fifteen to twenty barrels a day, what brighter prospects for future property could our Bradford friends wish for?

—All persons who aspire to beauty or personal appearance should not neglect that natural accessory, the hair. By many it has been neglected until the hair has become thin, gray, or entirely fallen off.—Messrs. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., have produced an effectual remedy, called Sicilian Hair Renewer, which cures all diseases of the scalp. This wonderful preparation acts upon the glands, which support and nourish the hair, restores gray hair to its original color, makes the scalp white and clean, removes and prevents the formation of dandruff and all cutaneous eruptions and by its tonic and nutritive properties, restores the scalp to a healthy state, and creates a new growth. As a dressing it is unsurpassed, giving the hair that brilliancy so much admired by all.—[Boston Commercial.

Petition

To repeal an act entitled An Act appointing commissioners to lay out and open a State Road from Ridgway, in Elk county, to the Borough of Kane, in McKean county, approved 6th April, 1867, and the several supplements thereto, so far as the same authorizes the assessment and levy of tax on property within the present limits of the township of Sergeant, McKean county.

E. H. Howard, D. W. Howard,
Casper Smith, D. Easterbrook.

[ad.—n17 4w

ED. MINER:—Spring is coming up this way, but business is distressingly dull, except of course with our friends who are beg—beg—begging for a watch and chain, silver lamp and gold-headed cane, the proceeds of which, we are inclined to think, are to be applied to purchase a library for the Kane Sabbath school; which in other words means the new Protestant church. Will people never learn to call things by their right names? Some people, when shown the evidence, shut their mental eyes and then deny the probabilities of any such trick. We are in troubled waters, and are looking out for breakers ahead. Oh! how potent. William, you rely solely on your own imagination for the facts, and inasmuch as there is a ruinous flaw in the former, the precise value of the latter may be easily inferred. However, it is ever thus that truth and unselfish emulation become the targets of contumely reproach, and there is no prophet without honor save in his own town. Even when the waters are calm, and no gritty Methodist to make us afraid I venture the opinion that the concert will be a success, and a very pleasant affair, full of interest; the refreshments excellent, and the management most admirable. The music which is to be furnished by the Warren Orchestra I know cannot be excelled.

I dropped into the boot and shoe store of George Welker the other day, and found him as snug as a clam in his elegant and well filled room. He is full of pluck, energy and force, and if you want a neat fitting boot or shoe, a finer stock to select from cannot be found in the county, or a sodden man who sells as cheap, and threatened to advertise in the Miner, if it was not for that poke-your-nose into everybody's pie. [illegible]

Kane, Pa., Feb'y 14, 1873.

Harrisburg, Feb. 12, 1874.

ED. MINER:—Legislation still drags its slow length along. Thus far only two bills have passed this Legislature: the election bill and one in regard to local legislation. both have been signed by the Governor. The local Legislation Bill I herewith enclose you so that you can publish if desirable. It takes now, under the new order of things, nearly or quite two weeks to pass a bill, and longer if there are any amendments, as the amendments have to be all printed and appear in the original bill before it can pass. And now mark my prediction—when the House shall have its two hundred members and the Senate fifty, it will be the most unwieldly body now extant. It will take all winter to pass a half dozen bills, and in a very few years it will require the whole entire season for a session.

The "Senatorial apportionment committee" have not as yet reported. The districts, however, are all blocked out, and when the matter comes up, there is going to be a bitter fight over it. Our district will not be materially changed.

Petitions are pouring in for the repeal of the local option law, and the attorney-General, upon request, has decided that an act to repeal would be legal and binding. My opinion is that it will be repealed.

C K.

The following letter written by a student of Baxter's University, Friendship, N. Y., to a friend, we publish by request:

Last Wednesday and Thursday were "Classification Days" and we had an excellent time, both days, yet the last was the best. After the regular exercises closed, Prof. Baxter left the room and went to his office and the scholars and teachers then brought out a life-size painting of the Professor which we had secreted in one of the rooms (while he was around) and hung it up, covered with a cloth. Then one of the teachers brought him into the room, stopping immediately in front of the picture. He modestly asked to know what he had done to be thus brought up? when one of the students drew off the covering and another presented the picture. The old gentleman was much affected as his trembling lips indicated. He could hardly speak, and nearly all the students had what the Professor calls "jewels" in their eyes. The painting is worth $25 and the frame cost ten or twelve dollars.

C. O. Foster.

MR. EDITOR:—The meetings here conducted by Rev. Peck are increasing in interest every evening. Since you were up here they have been held every evening. Some of our most influential and best men are being personally interested and benefitted. Last evening there were seven men forward for prayers. The church is full every evening, whether stormy or pleasant. There does not seem to be any undue excitement in the meetings for every thing is very quiet but solemn. Twenty-five persons profess to have been personally benefitted.

One who attends.

Annin Creek, Feb. 12, 1874.

—It is to be hoped that no lover of music, or fun, will fail to be at the Old Folks' Concert on Tuesday evening of next week. They have not only brought into requisition the musical talent at home, but they have also secured the services of a "primadonna" and violinist from a distance.

—Court commences next Monday. We are always happy to receive callers.

Notice.

Seated Assessments of McKean County for the year 1874.

ANNIN Tp.	$29,162
BRADFORD Tp.	50,521
BRADFORD Boro'.	15,689
CERES Tp.	47,510
CORYDON Tp.	21,843
ELDRED Tp.	44,165
HAMLIN Tp.	6,870
HAMILTON Tp.	11,203
KEATING Tp.	60,621
LAFAYETTE Tp.	21,378
LIBERTY Tp.	60,660
NORWICH Tp.	17,434
OTTO Tp.	12,174
SERGEANT Tp.	11,552
SMETHPORT Boro'.	104,222
WETMORE Tp.	40,716

The County Tax will be at the rate of ten mills on the dollar valuation. An appeal will be held at the Commissioner's Office, in Smethport, on Monday, March 2, 1874.

By order of Co. Comm'rs,
J. R. CHADWICK, Clerk.

GREATE CONCERTE.

TO BE ATTENDED AT

Yᵉ COURT HOUSE,

wʰ is sette down on yᵉ publick square, on Maine streete, in yᵉ towne of Smethport, on yᵉ 24th day of February, in yᵉ yere of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four. All yᵉ money wʰ is payed in for this entertaynement is to go to paye yᵉ Epifcopal Parfon.

A LYSTE OF MUSICK.

VIOLINERS:—Hezekiah Cartwright, Eliachim Prandy.
ORGANERS:—Polly Baffet (She that was a Prim,) Experience Billings.
WOMEN SINGERS:—Deliverance Higgins, Miftrefs Jerusha Cooper, (She that was a Bumpus.)
MEN SINGERS:—Intrepid Barebones, Zenas Holdenough, Bartlett Coffin, and certain other men and women folks.

Yᵉ Firfte Parte.

1. *Auld Lang Zyne:* All yᵉ men and women singers.
2. *Invitation:* All yᵉ men and women singers.
3. *Worldly Songe:* Intrepid Barebones.
4. *Organ Tune:* Polly Bafset.
5. *New Jerufalem:* All yᵉ men and women singers.
6. *Four Parte Tune:* Deliverance Higgins. Intrepid Barebones, Polly Eliachim.
7. *Market Square:* All yᵉ men and women singers.
8. *One Parte Tune:* Polly Bafset.
9. *Sherbourne:* All yᵉ men and women singers.

N. B.—Forafmuche as yᵉ younge women who singe are shamefafte, yᵉ younge men are defired to loke awaie from them whenne thai singe.

Yᵉ Second Parte.

1. *Zion:* All yᵉ men and women singers.
2. *Dost thou love me, Sifter Ruth:* Intrepid Barebones, Polly Bafset.
3. *Russia:* All yᵉ men and women singers.
4. *One Parte Tune:* Polly Bafset.
5. *Easter Anthem:* All yᵉ men and women singers.
6. *Four Parte Tune:* Deliverance, Polly, Hezekiah, Eliachim.
7. *Two Parte Tune:* Intrepid Barebones, Eliachim Prandy.
8. *Organ Tune:* Experience Billings.
9. *Coronation:* All yᵉ men and women singers.

N. B.—All thofe wʰ are so much bleffed as to have goode lunges and religious training, are expected to stand up and help singe yᵉ laft hymne.

TIME-BEATER:—Praiseworthy Mitchell.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

By buying your clothing of

M. LEVY, OLEAN, N. Y., and PORT ALLEGANY,

I have now received an immense stock of WINTER CLOTHING bought under the recent panic prices, and can offer at such prices that it will pay parties to come here for anything in that line.

My stock comprises a full line of

Fall and Winter Overcoats,

Business Suits,

Fine Dress Suits,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF BOY'S CLOTHING,

I keep the largest stock in Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania, and can sell goods as low as they can be bought in any city.

CALL AT MY STORE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

GOOD GOODS AND FAIR DEALING.

M. Levy, { Olean, N. Y. (Korns' Old Stand.) Port Allegany, Pa., Empire Block.

School House Letting.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Directors of the Smethport School District until Saturday, Feb. 14th, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon. Good bail for performance of contract will be required. Proposals will be addressed to Hon. W. S Brownell, President of the Board. Specifications and plan can be seen with Ira S. Gleason. The building is to be 56 feet wide, by 70 long, with 26 foot posts.

By order of the Board,
P. Ford, Secy.

Smethport, Pa., Jan'y. 27, 1874.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed Administrator of the goods and chattels rights and credits which were of NELSON PARKER, deceased, late of the firm of PARKER & MELVIN, of the boro' of Bradford, county of McKean, and a resident of Limestone, Cattaraugus County, State of New York, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Nelson Parker, deceased, to present the same, properly authenticated, at my office in Bradford boro' aforesaid. And all knowing themselves indebted to said Nelson Parker, deceased, are notified that unless their accounts are forthwith settled and adjusted, they will be placed in the hands of my attorney for collection.

ENOS PARSONS, Administrator.

Bradford, Pa., Feb. 5, 1874.—6t

OLEAN AD.

HERMAN SCHUETZ,

OLEAN, N. Y.,

Practical Jeweler and Dealer in

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

and a full stock of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE CELEBRATED

Shaffhausen Spectacles.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

carefully repaired and warranted.

☞ ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER. ☜

The above-mentioned goods will be sold cheap at one door north of First National Bank, OLEAN, N. Y.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and LOYAL WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Dec. 26, A. D. 1873, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 23d. day of Feb. next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Smethport, Feb. 5th., 1874, and the 98th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

TRIAL LIST, FEBRUARY TERM, 1874.

J E Blair et al trustees vs J G Clark
Utica Orphan Asylum et al vs J D Leonard
Hamlin & Townsend vs J W Stark
A N Taylor vs J L Chapin
Keating Tp. vs M. S Sheldon & W S Oviatt
" " vs " " & W H Pratt
" " vs " " & Wm Gifford
Jared Curtis vs John King
Ghordis Corwin vs L W Crawford
H S Baker vs J F Clark
John Quinn vs Manufacturers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
James R Curtis vs D D Comes
In re Auditor's Report Keating Tp. Appeal of A R Tubbs.
Thos. J Melvin vs J P Abbott
Patrick Higgins vs Allen Stone
Chas. M Bruce vs Horace Scott
Walter E Phelps vs Michael Murphy garnishee
Thos J Melvin, Surviving partner of Parker & Melvin vs J P Abbott.
S D Freeman vs John R Chadwick and Peter Clark

M. A. SPRAGUE, Proth'y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' Court of the County of McKean, I, W. J. Colegrove, executor of the last will and testament of Chauncey Holden, deceased, shall expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at my house at Colegrove, in said county, on

Saturday, Feb. 21, 1874,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described premises or piece of land, situated in and being a part of the land owned by and belonging to the late Chauncey Holden, deceased, in Warrants Numbers 2227 and 2344, in Liberty township, in said county of McKean, as per deed from John J. Ridgway and wife, by their attorney in fact, J. Colegrove, dated the fourth day of April, 1846, and bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at a post corner standing forty-eight and one-third (48 1-3) rods west of the southeast corner of lot numbered 4 in survey made by W. J. Colegrove, it being the corner of Alfred Holden's farm agreeable to description in the last will and testament of said Chauncey Holden, deceased; thence north twenty-nine (29) degrees west eighty-four (84) rods on the line of said Alfred Holden's lot to a post corner; thence north seventy-six (76) degrees west on same forty-seven (47) rods to a post in the west line of said lot number four; thence south on said west line sixty (60) rods to post corner; thence south thirty-one (31) degrees east about one hundred and eleven (111) rods to a post in east and west lines of said lands of the late C. Holden, deceased; thence east on said line about twenty-nine (29) rods to a post, it being the southeast corner of said lands; thence north on the east line of same seventy and two tenths (70.2) rods to the place of beginning; containing fifty-two (52) acres be the same more or less, being the same tract as specified and described in the last will and testament of said Chauncey Holden, deceased, and to be sold in compliance with the directions of said will as well as of said order of Orphan's Court.

W. J. COLEGROVE, Executor.

Colegrove, Jan'y 28, 1874.

GO TO

EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

SE AND BEAUTY!

[illegible] M. L. Armstrong, [illegible] his friends and patrons [illegible] hand for sale

JEWELRY & SILVERWARE

[illegible] satisfy the most [illegible] [illegible] this third day [illegible]

M. L. ARMSTRONG

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS

I am prepared to furnish on short notice

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE TOPS, MANTEL PIECES

[illegible] Work of every description [illegible] Work for buildings and [illegible] All work done on the most reasonable terms and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN DIGEL.

Smethport, Sept. 29, 1870.

NOTICE!

J. G. Pelton,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Merchant Tailor, has just returned from New York with his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods Consisting of English, French and American Suitings, Overcoats, Cassimeres and Trimmings in all of the new and desirable styles

Extra pains will be taken to give you Nice fitting Suits made in the most durable and artistic manner

---

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar

Contains *Vegetable Ingredients of Undoubted Tonic value* combined with the determined qualities of Tar, which cause it to build up the weak and debilitated and rapidly restore the exhausted strength. It cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver, and causes the food to digest, removing Dyspepsia and Indigestion. It is a superior tonic, increases the appetite and strengthens the system. For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, Gravel or Kidney diseases, diseases of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice or any Liver Complaint, it has no equal. It effectually cures all Coughs, and all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, and has been pronounced a specific for Asthma and Bronchitis. TRY IT.

Sold by [illegible] PELTON and ARMSTRONG & CO

EUREKA!

McCOY & REILLY,

("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")

DEALERS IN

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,

&c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BREED, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

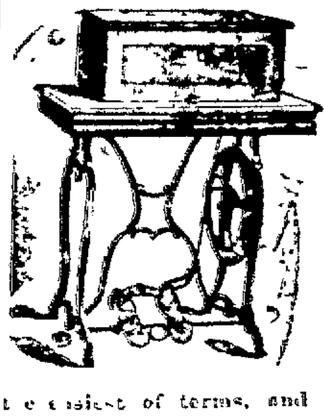
With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov 6 1873.

"Look Before You Leap"

BUY THE NEW



Wood Sewing Machine

On the easiest of terms, and warranted to give entire satisfaction

CANNOT BE EXCELLED

for variety of work nor ease of handling

I also have on hand [illegible] Machine of the

"G. F."

[illegible] the best in the market for heavy work

Please examine the *Wood* before buying elsewhere

W. K. NYE

Bradford, Pa., Feb 1, 1873

Goodall's PLAYING CARDS.

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST

STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest kind made.

PENINSULAR—A cheap common card.

[illegible]ADWAYS—A nice common card.

VIRGINIAS—Fine extra backs.

ANDREW JACKSONS—Cheap and popular. [Patent [illegible] and designs.]

COLONNADES—[Euchre deck,] extra quality.

[illegible]—One of the best cards made.

[illegible]—Extra fine, two color patterns.

ASK FOR THE ABOVE—TAKE NO OTHERS

Price list on application. Dealers supplied by

VICTOR E. MAUGER,

[illegible] to 112 Chambers Street, New York

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use, and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Callar & Robinson,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Merchants Hotel,

Opposite N. Y. Central Railroad and Lake Shore Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Terms, $2 00 per day Wm. Tucker Prop'r

This space reserved for S. G. S.

P. J. Hanour,

Importer of

FINE BRANDIES,

CHOICE WINES

FOREIGN ALES & PORTER.

150 and 152 Main and 119 Commercial Sts

BUFFALO, N. Y.

This Hotel has been newly Furnished.

Josephs.
&
C
ER
46
X
N.J.
R
T

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son, Proprietors.

J. H. Perry, Clerk. (formerly of the Tift House.)

Gibson, Pierce & Gibson,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

Colored and White Flannels, etc.

Otto, Catt. Co. N. Y.

Orders respectfully solicited.

NOTICE

Is given that an application will be made at the present session of the Legislature for the passage of a supplement to An Act appointing commissioners to lay out and open a State road in the counties of McKean, Elk, Forest and Clarion approved May 1 1861, (the county of Clarion having heretofore been excepted from its provisions,) to extend the powers and duties of the Commissioners for the settlement of their accounts until the meeting of the County Auditors for the year 1877, and for levying taxes until and including the year 1875 when they shall cease.

For the Commissioners.

S D FREEMAN.

Feb'y 4, 1874.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER NOV 23d, 1873, UNTIL further notice, Trains will run as follows

Leaving Buffalo

2.20 a. m. Through Mail daily except Sundays stopping at Olean 10.15 Larrabees 11.20 Port Allegany 11 25 Emporium 1.00 p m

Passengers by this train make connections at the B N Y & P Depot at Emporium, at 6 30 p m, for local points on the P & E R. R. East.

3 25 p m Night Express, daily, stopping at Olean 6 27 Larrabees 7,15, Port Allegany 7,40, Emporium 8.50 p m

Through Pullman sleeping cars run on this train from Buffalo to Baltimore and Washington without change

Trains Leave Emporium.

2 35 a. m. Night Express daily, stopping at Port Allegany 3.42 Larrabees 4 17, Olean 5,10, 8 50 a m

Passengers by this train make direct and close communications with the Lake Shore, Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads for all points in Canada and the West

3 15 a m Local Freight and Passenger, stopping at Port Allegany 5.45, Larrabees 6 45, Olean 8 33, Buffalo 2 50, p. m.

2 00 p m Through Mail, daily, except Sundays, stopping at Port Allegany 3 18, Larrabees 3 45, Olean 4 38, Buffalo 8 00, p m.

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass Agent.

J D, YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad,

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY NOV 2d, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows

WESTWARD

```
BUFFALO EX leaves Phila.        ...12 55 p m
  "     "    "  Renovo     ... 11.45 p. m
  "     "    arr at Emporium.... 1,45 a. m
  "     "    "  Buffalo  . .. . 9 00 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Phila.       .....10 20 p. m
  "     "    "  Renovo. ...     10 15 a. m
  "     "    "  Emporium .....12.30 p m
  "     "    "  St Marys         1 27 p. m
  "     "    arr. at Erie . ...  7 40 p. m
RENOVO ACCOM leaves Renovo    ..4 15 p m
  "     "    "  Emporium 5.05 p. m
  "     "    "  St Marys .6.01 p. m
  "     "    arr at Kane.    . .7 20 p. m
```

EASTWARD.

```
BUFFALO EX. leaves Buffalo . .....2 30 p. m
  "     "    "  Emporium   . 8 35 p m
  "     "    "  Renovo. .   10.30 p. m
  "     "    arr at Phila. ... .. 9 10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.. .....  .. 9 15 a. m
  "     "    "  St Marys     . 3.20 p. m
  "     "    "  Emporium.   . ..4 20 p. m
  "     "    "  Renovo .........  7 05 p. m
  "     "    arr at Philadelphia   8 00 a. m
RENOVO  ACCOM  leaves Kane    7.50 a. m
  "     "    "  St Marys    9.24 a. m
  "     "    "  Emporium.10 25 a m
  "     "    arr. at Renovo .12 30 p. m
```

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W

Mail West connects with east and west trains on L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Williamsport with N C R W trains, north, and at Harrisburg with N C R W trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,

nov11] General Superintendent.

MOORE HOUSE,

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

(FORMERLY FORBES HOUSE)

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. 'Bus to all trains. Best barn in Western New York

---

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office up stairs in the Court House

D. V. Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P & E. R. R. Co

15 FRALEY ST, KANE, PA.

Prompt attendance given to all professional ca

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street

W. J. MILLIKEN JOHN C BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Alfred Sturdvoint.

HAS opened a Barber Shop in the basement of the Bennett House, where he is prepared to do Shaving, Shampooing, Hair-cutting, Dyeing, &c in the best style of the art. Ladies' hair cut and dressed in the latest style. Splendid bath rooms are connected with my shop. Also perfumery, toilet soaps, &c., for sale.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins constantly on hand. Burial case and caskets furnished if required.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 21, 1871.

Bingham Estate.

Robt H Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County His office is in the Treasurer's office in the Court House

Wellsboro, Dec 24. 1873. Robt. C. Simpson
Agent of the Trustees.

J. E. Olds & Son,

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road, Farmers Valley, Jan. 11, 1872.

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wolters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames &c , &c. WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb 4, 1869.

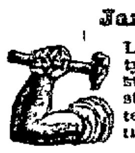
New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John B. Tylor's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL SASSE.

Smethport, May 9, 1873.

James D. Otto.



Let the people of McKean county remember that at my old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done better cheaper, and on shorter notice than at any other shop in northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of Blacksmithing for Farmers, Lumbermen, Wagon makers, etc Special attention paid to shoeing.

Port Allegany, March 20, 1873.

Caution.

WHEREAS MY WIFE, LAVERNA FOSTER, has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, this is to forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting after this date. DAVID E FOSTER.

Bradford, Pa., Jan 12, 1874—12-3t

Notice.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE CHILdren of widow Mary E. Prosser, entitling them to the benefits of the laws granting educational privileges to soldier's orphans, is in the hands of the Representative from Potter and McKean counties, and will be presented at the present session of the Legislature

J K HAFFEY

15-4t

Notice.

A Petition has been forwarded to the Representative of McKean & Potter counties from the citizens of Sergeant tp. McKean Co praying the repeal of a State Road act through the counties of McKean, Elk & Forest, as regards the tax imposed upon the citizens of Sergeant township for the building of said road.

F H HOWARD, D W HOWARD,
CASPER SMITH, D EASTERBROOK.

15-4t

OLEAN HOUSE.

P. E. Stone & Co., Prop's.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 250 Guests. Barn room for 200 horses.

P. BECKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils,

Glass, Putty,

Nails, Etc., Etc.

468 and 470 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Al. Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 23 day of Feb, A. D 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

The following real estate, to wit: All that certain piece or tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the south bank of the Allegany river, running thence south one hundred and ninety six perches, thence east forty four and eight tenths perches thence north two hundred and fourteen perches to the bank of the said Allegany river, thence down the said river by the several courses and distances to the place of beginning; containing fifty one and seventenths acres, strict measure, being lot No. 229 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township. About ten acres improved, one log house, one frame barn, about twenty five apple trees and a good spring of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of S. P. Bacon at the suit of Augustus Green use of L. H. Dolley.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 5, 1874.

SHERIFFS' SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vend. Expenas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 23d day of Feb., A. D 1874, at one o clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit.

The following described real estate, to wit All the interest of Michael Crotty in all that lot of land situate in the village of Kane, McKean County Pennsylvania, at the southeast corner of Fraley and Haines streets, said lot extending along the east side of Fraley street sixty feet and along south side of Haines street one hundred feet, containing six thousand square feet of land more or less on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of M Crotty, at the suit of H Souther, surviving partner of H Souther & Co.

M. N POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport. Feb. 5, 1874

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vendtio Ex* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 23d day of Feb, 1874 at one o'clock P M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

The following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot of land situate in the township of Liberty McKean County Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post at the southeast corner of land of F. A Hackett, lot No 215, thence north one hundred and eighteen perches to a post the northeast corner of lot No. 217 thence east seventy two and five tenths perches to a post corner thence south 105 and four tenths perches to a post corner, thence south eighty degrees west seventy four perches to the place of beginning; containing fifty acres, it being lot No. 362 of the allotment of Keating & Co lands in said township, in warrant No 2673 About ten acres improvement and a small frame dwelling house thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Z J Sherwood at the suit of O. B Grover.

M. N POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriffs' Office, Smethport, Feb 5, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Al Fi Fa*, issued out of the Court of Common *Pleas* of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described *Real* Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 23th day of Feb, A D 1874, at one o clock P M, the following described tract or parcel of land to wit

The following described real estate, to wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Otto, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post at the southeast corner of lot No 210 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, running thence along the east line of said lot No 210, north one hundred and eleven perches to the southeast corner of lot No. 220; thence along the south line of the same east seventy five and two tenths perches to the southwest corner of lot No. 214, thence south one hundred and eleven and seven tenths perches to the northeast corner of No. 191 thence along the north line of said lot No 191 west seventy five and two-tenths perches to the beginning, containing forty nine and four tenths acres, with allowance of four per cent. for roads, &c., be the same more or less, it being lot No 195 of the allotment of lands of the Bingham Estate in said township, in Warrants Nos. 2089 and 2099 About forty acres improvement, one frame dwelling house, one frame barn and out buildings, an orchard of about fifty appletrees, and several springs of water thereon.

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post the southwest corner of lot No. 195 of the allotment of Bingham lands, thence west along the north line of lot No. 191 seventy five perches; thence along the east line of lots 191 and 188 north one hundred and thirty seven and three tenths perches, thence east seventy five perches, thence south along the west line of lots Nos 220 and 195 one hundred and thirty seven and three tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty and seven tenths acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent., more or less, and being lot No 210 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, and in Warrants Nos, 2089, 2099, 2162, and 2212. Nearly all improved, with two frame dwelling houses, one frame barn, an orchard of about fifty apple trees, and a good spring of water thereon

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township beginning at the northwest corner of lot 190 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township thence along the north line of said lot No 190 west sixty-nine perches to the northwest corner of the same, thence north one hundred and sixty-nine and four tenths perches, thence east seventy and one-half perches, thence south one hundred and sixty nine perches to the beginning containing seventy-one, and eight tenths acres, being lot No. 237 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, and in Warrant No 2083.

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township bounded as follows, to wit. On the north by lands heretofore owned by James Matteson Baldwin, on the east by lands owned by Wm Lovejoy, on the south by land of B G Spiller, and on the west by lands now owned by John Duke, which said lot of land was contracted from Boyden & Co., by their agent. Samuel C Smith, and contains about twenty-three acres

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township, Bounded and described as follow, to wit Beginning at the north-east corner of lot No one hundred and ninety five of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, thence west seventy-five and two-tenths perches to the north west corner of said lot No. one hundred and ninety-five; thence north twenty-four and six-tenths perches to the north-east corner of lot No. two hundred and ten, thence west thirteen and one-tenth perches; thence north two and one-fourth degrees east, [illegible]-nine and six tenths perches, thence east eight[illegible] eight and five-tenths perches, thence south one hundred twenty-three and two-tenths perches to the beginning; containing sixty-five and seven-tenths acres, being lot No 220 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, in Warrant No. 2089, unimproved.

ALSO—Another lot of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No 195 of the allotment of lands of the Bingham estate, thence north one hundred and twenty-[illegible] and seven-tenths perches; thence east one hundred perches; thence south one hundred and twenty-three perches, thence west ninety-nine perches to the beginning; containing seventy six and seven-tenths acres; being lot No. 214 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township, and in Warrant No. 2089. Unimproved.

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No 201 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township; thence north one hundred and five and five-tenths perches; thence west one hundred perches to the east line of lot No. 214; thence south fifty-three perches; thence east four perches to the northeast corner of lot No. 79; thence south fifty-two and five-tenths perches; thence east ninety-two perches to the place of beginning; containing sixty-four and two-tenths acres, being lot No. 201 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township, in warrant No. 2089. One acre improved and a small frame house thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Edwin and J. M. Baldwin, at the suit of A. N. Taylor.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 5 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Al. Fieri Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 23d day of Feb, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

The following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the village of Kane, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post or stone corner at the northeast corner of Fraley and [illegible] streets, running thence along the east side of Fraley street north sixty feet, thence east one hundred feet, thence south sixty feet to [illegible] street, thence west one hundred feet to the place of beginning, containing six thousand square feet, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house with wing attached, and one frame barn.

Seized; taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Patrick Burns, at the suit of John C. Backus.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Feb. 5, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 23d day of Feb, 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

The following real estate to wit: All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Keating, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post on the east bank of Potatoe Creek running thence east one hundred and eighty-one and three-tenths perches to a post, thence south fifty three perches to a post, thence west one hundred and twenty-eight and two tenths perches to the bank of Potatoe creek, thence down said Potatoe creek by the several courses and distances to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, it being lot No. one hundred and twenty eight of the allotment of Keating lands in said township.

About eighteen acres improved, about twenty-five apple trees and a good spring of water thereon.

Seized, and taken into execution and to be sold as the property of E. P. Pratt, at the suit of M. G Stickles.

M. N. Powell, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 5, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of McKean, State of Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 23d day of February, A. D 1874, at one o'clock p. m. the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

The following described real estate to wit: All the interest of John McDonough in that certain lot of land situate in the township of Wetmore, in the County of McKean, Pennsylvania, on subdivision Number three hundred eighty two of warrant number twenty-three hundred and eighty nine, and known and designated upon a plan of said subdivision made by M. N. Powell, 1858, as house lot number twenty-eight, situated on east side of Tionesta avenue; being one hundred feet front by two hundred feet deep, containing twenty thousand square feet, more or less, with a two story frame dwelling house thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of John McDonough at the suit of H. Souther, law partner of firm of Souther, Willies & Co.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb 5, 1874.

JURY LISTS.

LIST OF THE NAMES OF PERSONS DRAWN from the wheel of McKean County to serve as GRAND JURORS for February Term, commencing on Monday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1874.

Annin—Jere Riley.
Bradford tp.—F. F. Colegrove, G. D. H. Crosfield
Bradford boro'—J. R. Pomeroy, Willis Walker, Thaddeus Parker.
Ceres—Thos Campbell.
Eldred—John J. Cook, J. Kaufman.
Hamlin—Timothy Kinney.
Keating—A. Day, John Rose, M. Tuttle, Asa Champlain.
Liberty—C. S. King, D. R. Bennett.
Norwich—Geo. Boyer
Otto—A. P. Lovejoy, B. G Spiller.
Sergeant—Lawrence Boyer
Smethport boro'—E. V. Chadwick
Wetmore—Wm. Hubbard, Matthew Daly, P. J. Glatt

LIST OF NAMES OF PERSONS DRAWN FROM the wheel of McKean County to serve as TRAVERSE JURORS for the February Term, commencing on Monday the 23d of February, A. D. 1874.

Annin—F. F. Bishop, Cornelius Beirne, A. W. Besse, L. P. Holcomb.
Bradford tp.—O. A. Corwin, B. C. Haven, J. C. Corwin.
Ceres—Geo. W. Lamphier, A. C. Hovey, James Baggnar.
Eldred—Wm. Brooder, Hiram Dean, R. L. Frisell Oscar Carpenter, Benj. Bunker.
Hamlin—H. W. Burlingame
Hamilton—James Cobbett.
Keating—Thos. Goodwin, Stephen Irons, Sam'l Rockwell, John Comer
Liberty—L. Dolley, Ira Weir, J. H. Sherrill, jr., Wm. C. Coleman, Wm. Dunbar, Miles Irons, G. N. Barrett, J. R. Townsend, B. C. Gallup.
Norwich—W. R. Burdick, Wm. C. Dickens, H. H. Eastwood.
Otto—J. Shaffsbury
Smethport boro'—L. W. Smith.
Wetmore—Oscar Fox.

D. VOSBURG, } Jury
ANDREW REILLY, } Comm'rs.

Smethport, Jan 17, 1874.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N. Y.

J. L. Chichester,

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Ruling, Printing, &c.

Executed in the best manner,

Nos. 194 & 198 Washington St.

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Myron A. Dodge.

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Olean, N. Y.

Bounty and Pension Claims Collected if Obtainable.

Particular attention given to application for increased Pension and Rejected Claims.

Office with W. H. Reynolds.

Farm, Garden and Household

Changing Soils Permanently.

Every farmer and gardener knows that manure does not last a great many years in the soil, and that he has to manure again, and that a farm or garden, in fine condition, if not fed with fertilizers, will run out after a while. But I have tried one way of improving the soil that is permanent, and the improvement, I calculate, will last a hundred years at least. My soil is heavy, too heavy for gardening, and I have made it lighter by drawing on sand in winter from a knoll composed mostly of sand. When the horses and hired man had little else to do, I had them hitched to the sled, and covered a part of my garden with a stratum of sand two or three inches thick. In a year or two, when it became well mixed through the soil, I should like you to have seen the crops that grew there! I measured a crop of carrots at the rate of 1,200 bushels per acre. This was nearly twenty years ago, and it is now the best part of the garden. It don't exhaust. The sand stays there—it cannot evaporate. It would be too much to draw sand for a farm, yet I think it would pay well on some particular spots for root crops. If the sand is handy, two men and a team will cover ten square rods in a day, costing say $60 per acre, and well worth it on a small scale. Have not some of your readers sand knolls that they could get ready for winter drawing?

B. X.

Value of Wood Lots.

The *Canada Farmer* says: "Time was when the wooded part of a farm was considered the least valuable, and was well nigh regarded of no account until cleared. Now the opposite condition of affairs is fast coming to be accepted as the true state of the case. Partially cleared farms are bought with the timber estimated as a most important item in the purchase account. Bush land is no longer a drug in the market. Most of it is either already within such easy access by railroad, or it is expected soon will be, that proprietors are figuring up the profits of cordwood, and buyers are doing the same. The consumption of wood as fuel by locomotives, makes a steady, enormous drain on our forest resources. Already the price of cordwood in our towns and villages has reached what were city rates five or ten years ago. As wood becomes more scarce, its value will go on, until it reaches the coal standard, and that is likely to be raised, from the large demand made for it in manufacturing and railroading."

Kindness to Cattle.

A Massachusetts farmer says, in regard to the management of cattle: "My cattle like my company. When in the pasture they will follow me until I leave the lot, and, as a general rule, they come up to the barn-yard every night about sunset, and, in their way, call for a lock of hay. Though I give them all they want, they take but a few mouthfuls, which satisfies them; and I am confident it does them a great deal of good. It keeps their bowels regular, and they thrive well and are happy. They do much better than they did when I changed pastures once a week; they now have a change of food every day instead of once a week. Cattle need kindness, and they pay well for it. I can handle my steers and others as I please. They will come up to me while I am milking, and invite me to play with them. The time, I think, is not far distant when soiling cattle will be the most profitable where most of the farm can be cultivated. Provide a small lot for them to run in, feed green fodder, save all the manure, and our farms will grow richer."

Time to Cut Timber.

Dr. Hartwig, who has made numerous experiments to determine the point, states that March and April are the best months in which to cut timber for building purposes, as it then contains its lowest per cent of moisture, which he states to be forty-seven per cent. During the three previous months it has fifty-one per cent., and in the three following ones forty-eight. He further states that properly seasoned timber should not contain more than 20 to 25 per cent. of moisture, and never less than 10 per cent. If the moisture is removed to a still greater extent the wood loses its strength and becomes brittle. An English authority states that if trees are felled as soon as they are in full leaf, and allowed to remain undisturbed until the leaves dry up and fall off, the timber will be found well seasoned, the leaves having exhausted all the moisture in the wood.

Storing Ice.

A cellar under ground, with a stone wall two feet thick, may be filled with ice by turning water from a spring into it, a thin layer at a time, and allowing it to freeze. If only half the cellar is to be occupied, it will be necessary to put a double partition across it, leaving a space of eight inches or a foot to be filled with sawdust. A lining similarly filled should be made around the part in which the ice is to be stored. The bottom of the cellar will need to be well drained, and a heavy layer of sawdust will be needed upon the top of the ice. But the difficulty which will occur in cutting out the ice for use, and which will arise from want of drainage, will cause more trouble than the labor of cutting the ice and packing it in the usual way. The cellar would make an excellent storehouse for ice put up in the customary manner; but the plan may be worth a trial.

Roast Ham.

Scrape, soak, and wipe the ham. Put it in a dish; pour a bottle of Madeira wine all over; cut a carrot and two onions in slices, which put over also, with two bay leaves, two cloves, and six stalks of parsley. Baste now and then, and leave thus for twenty-four hours; then remove the bone at the larger end; trim off fat and [illegible], and put it in a bake-pan; ta[illegible]sonings over it, put in the o[illegible] now and then until cooked, wh[illegible] ascertain with a skewer. Dish it, strain the gravy over it, and serve with a Madeira or Champagne sauce. Proceed in the same way as if cooked on the spit. A ham, either baked, boiled, or roasted, may be served warm with mashed spinach or mashed potatoes, or any other vegetables. It is also served with apple sauce, or currant jelly, or tomato sauce.

A man in Hindostan was accused of stealing a sheep and was confronted with the reputed owner in presence of the Judge. Not being able to decide the ownership, and knowing the custom of the shepherds and the habits of the sheep, the Judge sent one of the men into another room, ordered in the sheep, and asked the accuser to call it to him; and the animal would not go, but the man in the other room gave a peculiar "cluck," at which the sheep bounded to him at once and the ownership decided.

The Women's Whisky War.

Those who suppose the Western woman, who are waging a war on whisky, have an easy time of it, are sadly disappointed. Here is an account from Ohio, which shows what they have to contend against. A letter writer says: Hillsboro, Highland County, awoke to a sensation the other morning. Scattered in all the hallways and posted in the most conspicuous places was this placard:

NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF HILLSBORO.

Whereas, Many of you, among whom are Mesdames Wm. Scott, Wm. Trimble, (seventy-eight more names follow), who are aided by the following named gentlemen: Messrs. E. L. Ferris, H. S. Fullerton, and many others. And who, although not directly participating in your daily proceedings, are nevertheless counselling and advising you in your unlawful proceedings by subscriptions of money, and encouragement in the commission of daily trespasses upon my property since the 24th day of December last, by reason of which my legitimate business has been obstructed, my feelings outraged, and my profession and occupation sought to be rendered odious, by reason of which I have suffered great pecuniary damage and injury. Therefore, you and each of you, together with your husbands (or such as may have them), and the persons who are thus aiding you with their money, encouragement, and advice in your unlawful proceedings, are hereby notified that I cannot nor will not longer submit to your daily trespasses on my property and injury to my business.

While I am willing to excuse your action in the past, I can not submit to such outrages in the future. Cherishing no unkind hostility toward any one, but entertaining the highest regard for the ladies of Hillsboro, distinguished heretofore, as they have been, for their courtesy, refinement, and Christian virtues, I feel extremely reluctant to have to appeal to the law for protection against their riotous and unlawful acts. You are therefore hereby notified that if such action and trespasses are repeated, I shall apply to the laws of the State for redress and damages for the injuries occasioned by reason of the practices of which I complain.

All others aiding or encouraging you by means of money or otherwise are also notified that I shall hold them responsible for such advice and encouragement.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. H. Dunn.

A DETERMINED DOCTOR.

Great was the flutter over this proclamation. "What does it mean?" and "Will he prosecute?" were questions continually repeated. Strange to say, there was quite an even division of public sentiment on the streets. But the temperance circles' universal sentiment was, "It is the only desperate shot before retreat or surrender. Dunn is trying to scare the women, and if he can not accomplish that he will quit." I am afraid they are mistaken about that.

Up to the store I found Mr. Dunn dancing around like the proverbial hen in the hot griddle; for Mrs. W. Doggett (wife of the Mayor), and Mrs. Condon (wife of the Methodist minister), had reached the store before he did and insisted on a parley. There must have been a goodly amount of the gentleman in him by nature or he never could have kept his temper; but he managed to do so after a fashion. There, for nearly an hour, the two ladies alternately argued, pleaded with him, and prayed, while half a dozen men stood in the rear end of the store, and others came and went through the side door. The Doctor's remarks were all in one strain: "I am doing a legitimate business, according to the laws of Ohio, and all well-recognized rules of morality. I am not a Heathen Chinee that you need to come and pray with me. I tell you again and again in the presence of these gentlemen, that I don't want you to pray in my house or come into it except on business. I have treated you as well as I know how, until my patience is worn out. I now tell you again to leave, and I will prosecute all who interfere with my business." Meanwhile the church bell rang for the regular nine o'clock prayer meeting; the ladies knelt and offered up a fervent prayer for the Doctor and the temperance cause, and departed for the church.

Wagner and Beethoven.

Wagner is not the only musician whose failure to find sympathy and appreciation among the multitude has reacted on himself and stimulated in him what seems to a superficial glance, a towering egotism. Beethoven thus expressed himself:—"I despise the world which does not understand that music is a more sublime revelation than all wisdom and all philosophy. * * As for me, I am the Bacchus who crushes out the delicious nectar for mankind; it is I to whom they owe the frenzy of mind, and when it is over, behold! they have fished up a number of things which they bring back with them to the shore. * * I have no friends, I am alone with myself, but I know that God is nearer me in my heart than he is to others."

A Peculiar Strike.

The ship-carpenters of Philadelphia now on a strike have determined to make direct contracts for the repair of vessels as well as ship-building. They guarantee that all work shall be done in a first-class manner, as they are composed of the skilled mechanics of every ship-yard in the city. Their offer is as follows: "Bills for material to be presented as purchased, without adding a profit to the same; wages $4 per day, the same as owners have been paying heretofore to the firms. Every article used to be weighed or measured by the Captains or owners, and nothing charged for but what is squarely and honestly used."

WHAT SHE WORE.—Ladies, of course, are interested in knowing "what is worn" by the Grand Duchess Maria, the newly made wife of the Duke of Edinburgh. One of a number of rich Parisian dresses which formed part of her elegant trousseau will serve as a sample. It is of sky-blue terry velvet, covered with a tunic of India muslin draped in antique fashion. The material is so light and fine that the whole tunic will pass through a ring. The folds of the corsage are held in place by clasps of fine pearls. The newly-made Duchess of Edinburgh is a blonde, fair and young, and the dress must be exquisitely adapted for her youth and royal state. Probably it is literally "one of a thousand," and it cost—a mere trifle in royal expenditure—the little sum of five thousand dollars in gold!

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., presented a petition for the extension of the money-order system to every post-office in the United States and the reduction of the charges in such offices. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., introduced a bill to establish a uniform registry of sea going vessels, to afford a protection to life on shipboard, and to govern rebates on duties on merchandise damaged on the voyage of importation.

Mr. Norwood, of Ga., introduced a bill to restore the franking privilege. It proposes simply to repeal the repealing act of Jan. 31, 1873. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kan., introduced a bill to confirm homestead titles in all cases where the claimants have settled on railroad land grants in good faith and made valuable improvements thereon. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to convene a court of inquiry to be composed of five officers of the army, to investigate the charges against Gen. O. O. Howard, contained in the letter of the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives of December 5, 1873.

Mr. Cooper, of Tenn., introduced a bill to refund internal revenue taxes improperly assessed and collected. Referred to the Committee on Finance. It directs the remission or repayment of all taxes assessed or collected on or from citizens in the insurrectionary States contrary to the provisions of the Treasury Department circular No. 16, issued June 21, 1867.

Mr. Sargent, of Cal., introduced a bill in relation to certain deposits in the Post-Office Department. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to collect certified checks on national banks deposited by bidders as security for the faithful performance of contracts, and to place the proceeds in the Treasury of the United States, to remain there until the contracts are awarded, after which the amount shall be returned to the bidders depositing it.

The House joint resolution for a committee of inquiry in the case of General Howard was passed.

Senator Goldthwaite, of Ala., introduced a bill amendatory of the act of March 3, 1865, imposing a tax of ten per cent. on the circulation of State bank notes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sargent, of Cal., introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, to establish a Bureau of Health. It proposes to establish at Washington, under the direction of the Interior Department, a Bureau of Health.

The following is the text of Senator Sherman's Finance bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That on the 1st day of January, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay on demand to any holder of United States notes to the amount of $1,000, or any multiple thereof in exchange for such notes, an equal amount of the gold coin of the United States, or in lieu of coin he may at his option issue in exchange for said notes an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and of such denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin at the rate of five per centum per annum, and the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the United States notes so received, or if they are canceled, may issue United States notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt, or to meet the current payments for the public service, and the said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall with their coupons be made payable at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. That from and after the first day of July next the limit of the aggregate circulation of national banks now prescribed by law is repealed, and all banks thereafter organized shall deposit as security for their circulating notes bonds of the United States issued under the act or under the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the debt, approved July 14, 1870."

Mr. Sargent, of Cal., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with amendments, the bill to encourage the establishment of marine schools.

The motion of Mr. Oglesby, of Ill., to strike out from the bankruptcy bill the words, "or who has stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of forty days," so that persons of that class should not be considered bankrupts, was rejected by 31 nays to 19 yeas.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wis., introduced a bill, of which he had given previous notice, to restore the rights of the State of Louisiana, and said he desired to have the bill printed and lie on the table. Early next week he would ask to take it up for reference, and would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks explanatory of the bill. The bill was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., introduced a bill to authorize the sale of certain public property. It directs the Secretary of War to sell to the highest bidder all the lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Augusta, Me., Dearbornville, Mich.; Pikesville, Md.; and Sag Harbor, L. I., now or heretofore used for arsenal purposes.

HOUSE.

Mr. Coburn, of Ind., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to convene a court of inquiry of not less than five officers of the army to investigate fully all the charges against Brig.-General O. O. Howard, contained in the communication of the Secretary of War of Dec. 5, 1873, and to report their opinion as well on the moral as the legal responsibility for such offenses, if any may be discovered. After a lengthy discussion the resolution was amended giving Gen. Howard the right of challenge, and as amended, passed by a vote of 172 to 64.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., offered a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the officers and crew of the steamship Atlantic of the White Star Line for saving the crew of the brigantine Scotland in mid-ocean. Passed.

The resolution ordering an investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia was adopted.

Mr. White, of Ala., presented articles of impeachment against Richard Busteed, United States Judge of Alabama, which were ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The charges were presented by Alexander White, a citizen of Alabama.

Mr. Stowell, of Va., moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution authorizing the Post-Office Committee to report on the 11th of February a bill for the free distribution of printed matter, &c., and make it a special order from and after that day. Agreed to—144 to 86.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., introduced a joint resolution providing that in all cases, under civil service examinations for Government positions, when a disabled soldier, his wife, or the widow of a soldier who died of wounds or disability contracted in the service shall pass the examination at the required standard fixed by the rules, such person shall have the precedence to appointments. Passed.

When the army bill came up Mr. Cox, of N. Y., discussing the relative cost of soldiers in the English and American armies, declared the American being to the English as three to one. He declared that for all the purposes of an army, a force of 15,000 men formed as good a nucleus as a force of 30,000. Mr. Potter, of N. Y., declared himself in favor of the smallest appropriations suggested for the army. He had been informed by a distinguished member of the Administration party that there were a thousand enlisted men in the District of Columbia. Let them be placed on the frontier, they were not wanted about the drawing-rooms and stairways of Washington officials. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said that an amendment would be offered restricting the army to 25,000, and he indicated as the places from which troops could be removed, the harbor of New York, where there are now 1,321 men, and the Canada border, where there are 1,000 men, and not a British soldier on the line from the mouth of the St Lawrence to Pembina. Mr. Wheeler moved to add to the bill a provision that no money appropriated by it should be paid for recruiting the army beyond 25,000 enlisted men. Agreed to.

The House took up the resolution from the Election Committee, declaring Asa Hodges entitled *prima facie* to his seat as Representative of the First Congressional District of Arkansas. The resolution was adopted without debate, and Mr. Hodges took the modified oath as a member.

Mr. Beck, of Ky., offered an amendment to the item for transportation, in the army bill, providing that only actual traveling expenses at the rate of ten cents per mile shall be allowed to any person whatever in the service of the United States, and declaring illegal all allowances for mileage and transportation in excess of the amount actually paid. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Platt, of Va., inquired whether when political moths do other moths take their places, had the laugh turned against him by the retort that that depended on whether there were navy yards in their districts.

An item for the preservation of army clothing from destruction by moths being under discussion, Mr. Cox, of N. Y., amused the House with a scientific, political, and humorous dissertation on the habits of the moth.

The Trichina in Indiana.

Report of an Examination Made by a Physician.

Dr. George Sutton, of Aurora, Dearborn County, Indiana, has made the following report to a local paper respecting the cases of trichinosis in that place:

"As a number of persons are now lying sick in our city, with symptoms closely resembling the remarkable disease known by the name of trichinosis, I send you a few facts which led to the detection of trichinæ in the pork which they had been eating, and which may be of interest to some of your readers. On Friday, Jan. 23, Dr. Rectanus informed me that he had three patients in one family who he strongly suspected had been made sick by eating diseased pork, and that the symptoms in these cases resembled the disease arising from trichina spiralis. He called to direct the attention of the Board of Health to the supposed cause of the disease. In the afternoon of the same day, Dr. Lamb informed me that he had four patients in one family, who he believed had been made sick by eating of the same pork which the first patients had been eating. I obtained a piece of this meat and gave it careful a microscopic examination with a magnifying power of 600 diameters, but could find no trace of trichinæ.

"The next day I visited these patients with Dr. Lamb. They had been unwell about fourteen days. There was diarrhea, with dysenteric symptoms, nausea and vomiting, pains in the abdomen, soreness of the muscles, slight fever, quick pulse, red tongue, and thirst. All the patients had eaten of the same pork. Mrs. Thrasart, a widow, also one of the sick, informed me that she had two hogs which had been fattened during the fall; that one of those hogs about two months before being killed appeared diseased, but she thought it had entirely recovered, as it ate well and fattened. Thinking it possible that we had examined meat taken from the healthy hog—as all the meat was salted together in the same barrel—I obtained a piece of meat from each of the four hams. In the first piece examined no trace of trichinæ could be found. My son, in examining a thin slice from another piece, detected trichinæ, and in a small piece which I examined, about the third of an inch in diameter and the twelfth of an inch in thickness. I found five well defined trichinæ. He also pointed out twelve in a piece a little larger, showing that there must have been thousands in a cubic inch of this meat. These facts are interesting, as they show that it is highly probable that a hog may be fattened in the same pen, and kept in close contact with one diseased with trichinæ, without contracting the disease. They also show that pigs apparently healthy may be swarming with trichinæ, making their meat poisonous. It is said that salting and smoking meat does not always kill trichinæ, but there can be no doubt that all trichinæ must be destroyed in meat that is thoroughly cooked."

The Patrons of Husbandry.

The committee appointed at the last annual convention of the Patrons of Husbandry, in Washington, to revise the ritual, met in St. Louis. It consists of T. A. Thompson, of Minnesota, the Chairman; J. R. Thompson, of Washington; O. H. Kelley, (who is also Secretary of the convention); Rev. Mr. Grosh, of Washington; General Wilson, of Des Moines, Iowa; D. H. Robertson, of St. Paul, and Mr. Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange. From the last named gentleman the St. Louis *Republican* has obtained the following information:

The convention or National Grange is the seventh annual meeting. In the works of the order it is denominated Sixth Degree Flora (charity), composed of Masters of State Granges and their wives who have taken the degree of Pomona. Past Masters of State Granges and their wives, who have taken said degree of Pomona, are honorary members and eligible to office, but not entitled to vote. There are granges established in thirty-two States and two Territories. There is also in operation a provincial grange organized in Quebec.

Mr. Adams said there were between 11,000 and 12,000 organizations and not far from a million members. The organization originated in Washington. It has flourished more prosperously in Iowa than any other State. Newton Grange was put in operation in 1868, at Newton, Iowa, but it didn't live. It was not until December, 1869, that he (Mr. Adams) organized Grange No. 3. During the next July he went over into Winneshiek County and organized No. 4. By the January following there were organized and in full blast ten State Granges. The next year the number was run up to a hundred. Iowa now has more than all the other States put together.

There is a company in England formed for the purpose of making brick from iron slag. The bricks are put on the market at from £3 to £5 per thousand, though they can be made at a profit for 50s. The slag brick weighs about two pounds more than the ordinary red brick, is much harder, and, it is claimed, will bear a much greater strain.

Nil Desperandum.

A real *healthy* man or woman, is a rarity; and what wonder? when we realize that it is the custom to overload the stomach, and then produce chronic disease by the use of spirituous liquors, "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restoratives," etc. Having first produced disease by indiscretion, the victim wonders why "nothing does him good." Just so; and the reason is that they all, or nearly all, find a basis in alcohol—or POISON. To all thus discouraged, we can conscientiously say, "make one more trial," Discard spirituous medicines, and give NATURE a chance, aiding her in the struggle by using one of her own pure and unadulterated herb remedies, in the shape of VINEGAR BITTERS. The discoverer, Dr. J. WALKER, of California, is no pretender, but an honorable practicing physician, and his discovery is the result of years of labor and study. The wonderful cures effected by them of Dispepsia, Fevers, Rheumatism, and many other terrible **diseases, are almost incredible.—*Com.***

The Senate of Wisconsin has adopted a resolution requiring all its members to return their free railroad passes, and to refrain in future from receiving any such favors.

"Housekeeper" of Health.

The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with very small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

DOCTORS COULDN'T HELP HIM.

MEIGSVILLE, Morgan Co., O., March 24, 1872.

Dear Dr. PIERCE:

When I was 13 or 15 years of age I took what is called King's Evil, and by constant doctoring it would heal in one place and break out in another. It also broke out in my left ear. I first found your name in the *Christian Advocate*, and sent 10 miles for the first bottle, which did me more good than all other medicines I ever used. I am 28 years old and doctored with five doctors, and not one of them helped me so much as your bottle of Discovery. I have got well and able to do a good day's work.

JOHN A. WILSON.

A terrible season for weak lungs; coughs and colds were never so prevalent. Fortunately HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will cure the worst of them and the people know it.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—*Com.*

The fame of Niagara's thundering cataract is universal. So is the good repute of the PAIN-KILLER. It is spoken well of by people in the city where it is manufactured and by people in all parts of the world. Its advertisements claim a good deal for it; but, in the face of so many commendations as it has secured, no one can say no to their assertions. Try the PAIN-KILLER and prove the truth of them for yourself.—[Com.

"How fortunes are made in Wall st.," is the title of a new book, explaining how any person can make money in stock speculations by investing from $10 to $100. Mailed free to any address by L. W. HAMILTON & Co., Bankers, 48 Broad street, New York.—*Com.*

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—*Com.*

FRAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. Is warranted to give *immediate relief* to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, Ear and Back aches, or money refunded.—*Com.*

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. This, we believe, all endorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.—[Com.

Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.—[Com.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Billious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

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Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ .12½a .12
First quality	.12 a .12¾
Second	.10¾a .11½
Ordinary thin Cattle	.09 a .10
Inferior	.07½a .10
Milch Cows	40.00 a80.00
Hogs—Live	.06¼a .06¾
Dressed	.07¼a .08¼
Sheep	.06½a .08
Cotton—Middling	.15½a .15¾
Flour—Extra Western	6.60 a 7.00
State Extra	6.55 a 7.00
Wheat—Red Western	1.66 a 1.76
No. 2 Spring	1.56 a 1.60
Rye	1.04 a 1.05
Barley—Malt	1.75 a 2.20
Oats—Mixed Western	.60 a .62
Corn—Mixed Western	.83 a .85
Hay—per ton	18.00 a26.00
Straw—per ton	15.00 a18.00
Hops '73s, .25a40—'69s	.08 a .15
Pork—Mess	14.00 a16.12
Lard	.09 a .09¾
Petroleum—Crude 08a8¼	Refined .16
Butter—State	.24 a .42
Ohio Fine	.28 a .35
" Yellow	.25 a .32
Western Ordinary	.24 a .26
Pennsylvania fine	.34 a .40
Cheese—State Factory	.10 a .16
" Skimmed	.04 a .13¼
Ohio	.10 a .14½
Eggs—State	.22 a .23

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	5.62½a 5.80
Sheep	5.00 a 7.00
Hogs—Live	5.75 a 6.37½
Flour	7.00 a 9.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.43 a 1.45
Corn	.73 a .79
Oats	.48 a .55
Rye	1.06 a 1.05
Barley	1.80 a 2.00
Lard	.09 a .09

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.45 a 1.95
Rye—State	.90 a 1.00
Corn—Mixed	.85 a .81
Barley—State	1.70 a 1.90
Oats—State	.57 a .59

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Extra	7.50 a 8.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.58 a 1.63
Corn—Yellow	.77 a .84
Mixed	.78 a .76
Petroleum—Crude 11	Refined 14½
Clover Seed	9.00 a 9.75
Timothy	2.50 a 2.80

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	.14½a .14¾
Flour—Extra	6.80 a 7.25
Wheat	1.55 a 1.99
Corn—Yellow	.15 a .78
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One of the best compendiums of political statistics published. The New York WORLD is the Democratic paper of the country, but its almanac yearly gives facts of interest to all parties, and the issue for 1874, just published, contains a mass of information to be had in no other form so condensed and yet so comprehensive.

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

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